

MODULE AND RELIABILITY TECHNOLOGY

N87 - 16432**COMMERCIAL MODULE TEST PROGRAM**

JET PROPULSION LABORATORY

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Purpose

- Investigate state of the art of module design and manufacture
- Identify problems requiring additional research

Approach

- Obtain commercial PV modules in current production
- Perform Block V Qualification Tests
- Perform failure analysis
- Obtain modules with defects corrected
- Repeat qualification tests

Module Manufacturers

AEG Telefunken	West Germany
Helios	Italy
Photowatt	France
Hoxan	Japan
Kyocera	Japan
Siemens	West Germany
Solavolt	USA
Solec	USA
Toyomenka	Japan



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Efficiency Comparisons

Module Manufacturer	Power, Module (W)	Efficiency, Module (%)	Efficiency, Encapsulated Cell (%)	Efficiency, Module, at 0.9 Packing Factor (%)
Single-YTL Cells				
Helios	41.7	9.4	11.6	10.4
Hoxan	37.5	9.3	13.9	12.5
Siemens	130.8	8.7	11.6	10.4
Toyomenka	40.3	10.5	11.7	10.5
Semi-XTL Cells				
AEG Telefunken	38.7	7.9	9.8	8.8
Photowatt	36.1	7.5	10.0	9.0
Kyocera	42.8	9.8	12.0	10.8
Solavolt	38.6	8.4	10.6	9.5
Solec	40.3	10.5	11.7	10.5

The above data are based on JPL power measurements of one sample of the type module obtained for qualification testing and on nominal dimensions of module and cell areas.

Module Description Manufacturer: Helios, Italy

Mechanical

Dimensions

Module: 131 cm x 34.0 cm

Cell: 10.0 cm²

Packing factor: 0.81

Materials

Cells: Single XTL Silicon

Superstrate: Tempered glass

Encapsulant: EVA

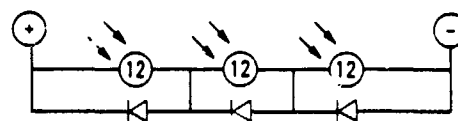
Back cover: Tedlar

Edge seal: Silicon rubber

Frame: Aluminum

Electrical

CIRCUIT



Sample Performance (Standard Conditions)

Power, max: 41.7 W

Voltage: 15.8 V

Current: 2.64 A

V_{oc}: 20.2 V

I_{sc}: 3.02 A

η, module: 9.4%

η, encapsulated cell: 11.6%

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Photovoltaic Module (Top View)
Manufacturer: Helios, Italy

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Photovoltaic module (Bottom View)
Manufacturer: Helios, Italy



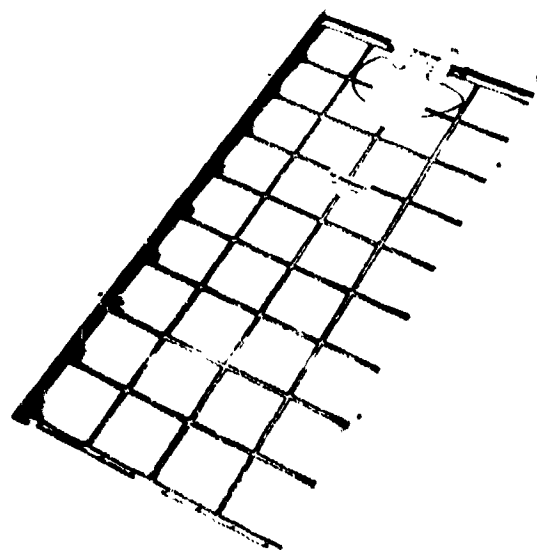
MODULE AND RELIABILITY TECHNOLOGY

Photovoltaic Module (Top View)
Manufacturer: Photowatt, France

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Photovoltaic Module (Bottom View)
Manufacturer: Photowatt, France



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Module Description Manufacturer: Photowatt, France

Mechanical

Dimensions

Module: 104.3 cm x 46.2 cm

Cell: 10.0 cm²

Packing factor: 0.75

Materials

Cells: Semi XTL Silicon

Substrate: Tempered glass

Encapsulant: PVB

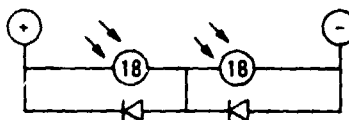
Back cover: Tempered glass

Edge seal: Silicon rubber

Frame: Aluminum

Electrical

CIRCUIT



Standard Conditions)

Power, max: 36.1 W

Voltage: 16.3 V

Current: 2.22 A

V_{oc}: 20.1 V

I_{sc}: 2.46 A

η , module: 7.5%

η , encapsulated cell: 10.0%

Module Description Manufacturer: Siemens, West Germany

Mechanical

Dimensions

Module: 146.9 cm x 102 cm

Cell: 10.0 cm diameter

Packing factor: 0.75

Materials

Cells: Single XTL Silicon

Superstrate: Tempered glass

Encapsulant: PVB

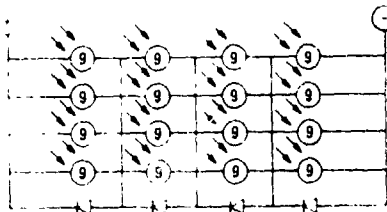
Back cover: Tedlar/Al/Tedlar

Edge seal: Foil tape/rubber

Frame: Aluminum

Electrical

CIRCUIT



Sample Performance (Standard Conditions)

Power, max: 130.8 W

Voltage: 16.5 V

Current: 7.91 A

V_{oc}: 21.3 V

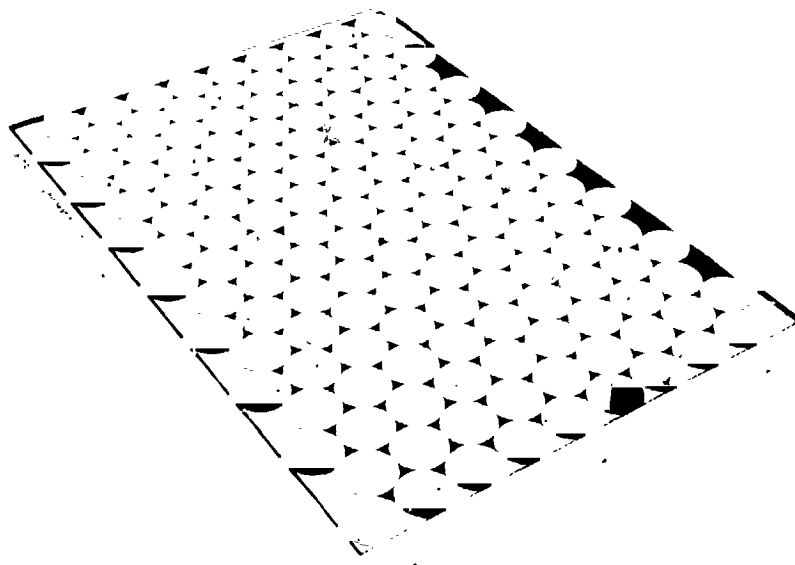
I_{sc}: 8.76 A

η , module: 8.7%

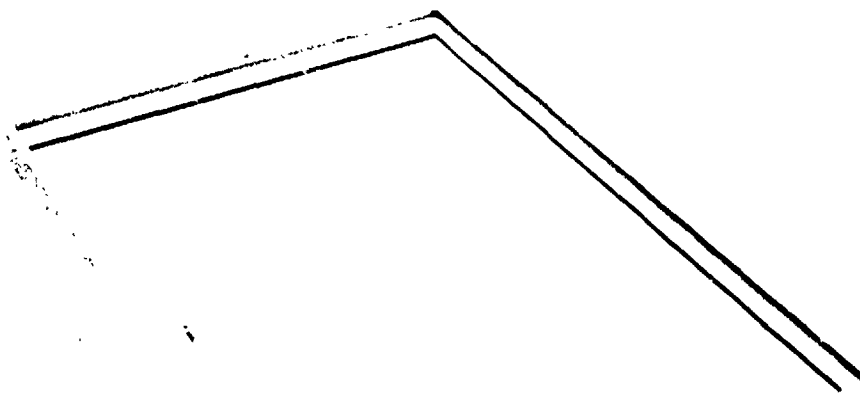
η , encapsulated cell: 11.6%

MODULE AND RELIABILITY TECHNOLOGY

Photovoltaic Module (Top View)
Manufacturer: Siemens, West Germany



Photovoltaic Module (Bottom View)
Manufacturer: Siemens, West Germany



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Qualification Test Record

Module Designs Tested	12
Number Passed	6
Number Failed	6

Failure Record

Test	Failed Designs	Failure Mode
T-50	1	Cracked interconnects. Power down
	1	Cracked cells. Power down
T-200	1	Encapsulant delamination
MI-10K	1	Cracked interconnects. Power down
Hot-Spot	2	Blistered Tedlar. Burn marks on Tedlar and encapsulant

Conclusions

- Most commercial modules use Block V technology
- Most commercial module designs do not pass the Block V Qualification Tests at the first attempt. (The Project phaseout plan precluded correction of defects and repetition of tests for the designs that failed)
- Semi-crystalline cell modules with one bypass diode per 36 series cells may pass the Hot-Spot test, but cell temperatures reach 150°C
- Although the precise cause of the cell cracks that caused power degradation was not determined, it seems clear that excess degradation would not have occurred if Block V (failure tolerant) cell/interconnect designs had been used
- It could not be determined whether the interconnect failures were caused by hitherto unexpected causes; failure analysis was terminated because of funding limitations
- The Block V Qualification Tests have again demonstrated their effective role in the development of reliable modules